ous, Not Poor-The Next Great Farm Emigration to Be to New England-The South



NE OF THE MOST interesting characters Julius Sterling Morton Agriculture. He has with a brain well sharpened by its contact with the business of the west. He brings new light into the Agricul-

tural Department, and astitutions upside down. I spent an evening the Cochran Hotel. He is, you know, a vidower, and he lives very quietly, though he npanionable of men. Let me tell you how looks. Gov. Morton is about five feet seven he looks. Gov. Morton is about five feet seven inches high, and he weighs just about 150 pounds. His shoulders are broad and his limbs are clean cut. He does not look to be more than fifty years of age, but he is over sixty and is still in his prime. He has a light complexion, light gray hair and a gray mustache, with the



hadow of a gray goatee shining out from under ork club man than the typical farmer states-York club man than the typical farmer statesman, and he would not be out of place in any crowd of gentlemen in New York or Chicago. When I called upon him he was dressed in a well-cut business suit of light gray, and a pair of fashionable yellow shoes shone out below his well-creased pantaloons. A diamond as large as the end of my thumb sparkled in a ring on one of the fingers of his left hand and a costly learf pin had a place in his neck tie. The contrast between him and Uncle Jerry Rusk, whom I saw just before he left Washington, was strik-I saw just before he left Washington, was strik-ing, and as I said "Good day" I thought his appearance gave the lie to the statement that "there is no money in farming in Nebraska,"

"Mr. Secretary, is it true that the farmers are ruined in the west and the days of money making for them have gone forever?"



"Why do you think so?" I asked.

laken up. Slovenly farming is wearing out some of the best farms of the country, and the limit of cultivable farm lands has been nearly reached. We double our population every twenty-five years. In a quarter of a century we will have 130,000,000 to feed instead of \$5,000,000, and their food is all to come from must rise and farm products will increase in price. The law of supply and demand makes it certain that farm property will be the most valuable of all property in the future, and the farmers will be the nabobs."

"Will we have large farms or small farms in

"I think the tendency is toward small farms. Our farms will be more like those of France. The land will be better tilled and the deserted buy tracts which were once cultivated, for from 65 to 97 per acre. These lands have been cleared again. But, well farmed, they will pro-duce profitably, and within the past few years ridge builder, has just purchased a large tract.

NO DEAD LANDS. "How about the lands of the south? I sup-

Morton, and proper fertilization and work will again bring them into bearing. Speaking about



making of men and beasts. Sometimes I think it has everything to do. Take the cattle of Texas; I was down there not long ago, and I saw those great Texas steers, all skin, bones and horns. They are so gaunt that you can scrape their bones and put all the mest into their horns. As I boked at them I asked the people why they did not raise Durham cattle. They replied that they had tried the experiment, but that the old cattle quickly died, and that their offspring grewito be like the others in a year or so.

HIS WEDDING JOURNEY. "How old were you when you went west?"

"I was just about twenty-two," was the reply. "I went west on my wedding tour, and the trip "I went west on my wedding tour, and the trip to Nebraska at that time was a far greater undertaking than it is now. We went by rail from Chicago to Alton, on the Mississippi river. There was no such a thing as a sleeper at that time, and we had to sit up all the way. From Alton we went by steamer to St. Louis, and from St. Louis up the Missouri to St. Joseph by steamboat. Here we got a stage and rode on to Council Bluffs. The trip took about eight days and nights, and it was full of hardships. It could be made now in about a day.

"We settled first at Bollevue, and the next spring we moved to Nebraska City, where we took up the quarter section on which I now live. I have added a little to it, but it is the same ground that I got from the government thirty-eight years ago, when we began life in a log cabin.

SECRETARY MORTON'S BOMANCE. I doubt whether there is a man in the country who loved his wife better than did Secretary Morton, and there are few husbands who have been more devoted to their memory. She bore him four boys, and when she died these four sons formed the pallbearers who carried

The four Morton boys are all married and the Secretary has a number of grandchildren. On Thanksgiving of 1890 the Secretary held a sort of Morton reunion at his home, and photographs were taken of the little Mortons in all shapes and in all sorts of groups. A book has been made of these pictures and the dignified



3. Sterling (Morton.

(no.

MOBTON'S BOOK PLATE.

"I think not," replied the Secretary of the first of this book that it bore the book plate of St. Blaise, nine of St. Vincent, twelve of St. Agriculture, with a smile. "Of all classes in the United States today it seems to me that the farmers have the best outlook. They are

the planting of trees and the Secretary told me that 13,000,000,000 trees have been planted in Nebraska since he inaugurated the institu-tion of Arbor day there in 1872.

HOW UNCLE SAM'S MONEY IS WASTED. The conversation here turned to the Department of Agriculture and I asked the Secretary

whether he was making any changes in the methods of running it. He replied:

"I am making a great many, and I am trying to bring the department down to a practical business basis. I believe in spending money where it should be spent, but I don't believe in wasting it. I have already found a number of big leaks which I am stopping. One is in these experimental stations which have been established by the department over the country. Some of them are of no good whatever. Why, I found one at Garden City, Kan., the business of which was to evolve a grass which would grow on the arid plains of the west. Twenty-two thousand dollars have been spent on it in five years, and a Professor Veasy is trying there to produce a sort of grass which will grow without rain, water or soil—a sort of grass orchid, I presume. From what inquiries I made I found that this Professor Veasy had a home address at Denver, Colorado, and he seemed to be only heard from at the times when his salary was due. I have stopped the appropriation ary was due. I have stopped the appropriation and I suppose he will now materialize in some shape or other.

"Kansas always gets its share of the appropriations," continued Secretary Morton. "In Ingalls have patched it all over with just such lingalis have patched it all over with just such jobs, but similar things exists in other states, too. I got a request the other day for \$50 for a United States flag, which was to be put up over a sugar beet farm at Schuyler, Neb. I couldn't see the reason for the appropriation and I investigated the station. I found it was costing us over \$5,000 a year and that all we could the out-of-the state of the st could get out of it was some boot seed, which the regular sugar-beet factories would send to the regular sugar-beet factories would send to us if we would only pay the freight. We pay on these experimental stations about \$360,000 a year, and I think the most of them should be abolished. My idea is that experimenting should be done through the agricultural experiment stations of the states. There are forty-four of these scattered all over the Union. They get an appropriation from Congress of \$750,000 a year. This goes directly to them, and over it we have no control. I think that the seeds could be distributed through these experiment stations and not by trol. I think that the seeds could be distributed through these experiment stations and not by the Congressmen. It costs \$135,000 a year to send out seeds from here. I am going to recommend Congress to abolish this part of our business. As the seeds are now sent out they do not reach the parties they should nor do the proper kind of seeds get to the proper localities."

THE GREAT AMERICAN HOG. "What are you going to do as to the meat in spection, Mr. Secretary?" I asked.

the reply. "Our meat exports to Germany last year amounted to only \$2,000,000, and I find that the Germans reinspected all the meat that came in. We sent \$34,000,000 worth to England, where there was no inspection. The inspection costs a vast deal more than it comes to, and in eleven months it has footed up a total of about \$200,000. Why, during that time we paid out \$4,000 to inspect the meat at the Indianapolis abattoirs, and how much meat do you think was exported from there?
Just \$351.50. For every dollar's worth of pork
sent to Germany from Indianapolis we paid

"How about American corn in Europe? Cornmeal Murphy going to revolutionize the

"I think not, though he is still in Europe.

More of our corn should be used in Europe,
but I believe that we can create a greater market for it by getting the Germans to use it in the making of beer rather than in the making of bread. Most of the beer in the United States is made largely of corn. The Milwaukee brewers will tell you they don't use it, but they use glucose, which is the same round, and our breweries have a great in-

A FARMER STATESMAN

Years. This is the trouble with the south, the soil has been badly aggravated, though it has not been killed."

"Do you think the south will ever equal the north as are agricultural country?"

"I doubt it," was the reply. "Climatic influences are such that the people of the south will not work like we do in the north. They can get along with less work and they will do it. Immigration won't change this, and the Yankees who go down there lose their grit in five years and are as slow as their southern neighbors. Climate has a great deal to do with the south, the soil has been badly aggravated, though it has not been killed."

"Do you think the south will ever equal the north as the people of the south will make him a strong man do it the place. His name is John Mattes and he is the head of a brewing company in my city. At this college in Chicago they have some of the finest chemists in the country and he is the head of a brewing company in my city. At this college in Chicago they have some of the finest chemists in the country and he is the head of a brewing company in my city. At this college in Chicago they have some of the finest chemists in the country and he is the head of a brewing company in my city. At this college in Chicago they have some of the finest chemists in the country and he is the head of a brewing company in my city. At this college in Chicago they have some of the finest chemists in the country and he is the head of a brewing company in my city. At this college in Chicago they have some of the finest chemists in the country and he is the trough the shell and thus get it through the shell and thus get it the socially peaced that no the proper for a brewing company in my city. At this college in Chicago they have some of the finest chemists in the country and he is the two only at the country and they graduated last year forty-fire brewers. They have good laboratories and the best of an eight chemistry. The use of mother of-pearl for or nament is of no recent date. Objects ma

The Ultimate Destination of the Most Durable Parts of the Body.

From the San Francisco Chronicie. The bones are a composition of lime and phosphorus, and are the most durable part of the human system. Leave the body of a man or animal exposed to the air, in a few weeks it passes into the earth and atmosphere, leaving only the skeleton, which, after a considerable lapse of time, disappears also. This reabsorption of the bedy by the elements is comparatively rapid in the towers of the Parsees and in the cases of those who perish in traversing the desert. The body of a man cannot properly be said to return to dust. That is an ancient prejudice. Even in the case of the bones cient prejudice. Even in the case of the bones the phosphate passes partly into the earth or air in the form of oxygen or phosphorus, and the lime is mixed with the soil, embodied in rocks or dissolved in water. In the process of cremation the tissues disappear in the form of vapor, and there remains a residue composed of pieces of bone of various sizes, which, if water is added and they are dried, become a coarse dust that can be hermetically sealed in an urn and preserved for an indefinite in an urn and preserved for an indefinit

period.

Even the process of embalming practiced by the ancient Egyptians could not prevent the resolving of the body into its original elements. If fragments of the tissues or if the bones remain it is because their character is entirely changed by the gums and other substances employed by the embalmers. As to embalming as practiced in these days, it is of too recent origin to furnish any reliable data as to its efficacy as a preservative method. The Egyptians endeavored to preserve the entire body by smothering it in antiseptic substances, the Greeks, Romans and other nations, ancient and modern, by inclosing it in solid coffins and monumental tombs. The success has never been commensurate with the effort. Isolated efforts have been made to preserve the whole efforts have been made to preserve the whole or a part of the osseous structure as a decent tribute to humanity, as relics or as a lugubrious reminder of man's mortality. Great conquerors like Tamerlane did not take the trouble to bury those slaughtered in their battles or in the populous cities they ravaged, but left along their line of march hundreds of thousands of bleaching skeletons, collected years afterward and piled in pyramids that were soon wasted away by the winds and storms. After the battle of Morgarten the Swiss made a similar pyramid of the hones of Swiss made a similar pyramid of the bones of the soldiers of Charles the Rash left on the the soldiers of Charles the Rash left on the battlefield. Considering the millions that have perished on fields of battle, especially in Europe, during the last thousand years, it is astonishing that so few bones are turned up by the plow or found in excavating the soil. In these days human bones found by chance are decently buried, or if it is necessary to condemn an old cemetery the remains found in it are interred elsewhere. In Paris this process has been going on for a hundred years, that is, since the epoch of the French revolution. The since the epoch of the French revolution. The bones of those buried hastily after street riots and those of the dead of the disased cemeteries have been removed from time to time to the have been removed from time to time to the catacombs, until the number of skeletors, more of less complete, here assembled amount, at present, to 6,000,000. In the cemetery of the Capucines at Rome human bones are arranged in fanciful designs, whose artistic ingenuity relieves considerably the painful suggestions of mortality. It is a theory of certain religious orders that death should continually be kept in mind by actions or objects of a sepulchral nature.

The comparative durability of the bones has caused their extensive preservation as sacred relics. The list of these is too long to be given with any sort of completeness, but some of them may be mentioned as specimens of the rest. Of the bones of the arm there exist eight capable of indefinite repetition; of these it is only necessary to mention the thirty or forty preserved in different churches that are said extensive collection of osseons relics is that of at Cologne, each separate bone of which is pre-sumed to be capable of performing a miracle. caskets which are worshiped by the faithful, but the condition of their contents is unknown,

populace at the time of the French revolution.
Those of the French sovereigns shared the same fate; but of the latter, if their labels may be believed, there are at the Louvre Museum though not on exhibition, a shoulder blade of Medicis. There is at Westminster Abbey a very considerable collection of royal coffins, contain-ing what is left of the English kings for some dreds of years back, but the precise condition of the contents is unknown. In other of 300 years would not, by the most liber al cal of 300 years would not, by the most liber at cal-culation, exceed a few score, the Egyptian mummies being excepted. Of the mortal part of the forty thousand millions of the race born and passed away in the last thousand years there still exist perhaps the fragments of the skeletons of a thousand born before the year 1600. The estimate is generous and the show-

Chinese Popular Literature at the Fair.

From the Chicago Tribune. The peculiar notions entertained by the Chinese about gods, ghosts and genii are well exa special collection, covering a large variety of subjects and embracing examples of most of the books sold in their shops here, is exhibited. About all of the immigrants are able to read literature and their heroes and heroines are well-known personages, indeed. It is their images that are sold in the shops. Among them are the eight genii, the warlike heroine Muk Kwai Ying and her husband, Ylung Tung Po and Kwanyin, the goddess of mercy. They and their emblems form the decorations of much of the Chinese porcelain. They lived when on earth among the hills and grottoes of southern China, and their legends cluster thickly around the old homes of these people. The story books, with their constant repetitions and innumerable episodes, prove tiresome tions and innumerable episodes, prove tiresome to the western mind, but what rich treasures they contain of lore that delights the student

of manners and antique customs. This literature has a practical side as well.

Apart from the romances and astrologies, the song books and treatises on fortune telling and geometry, there are simple arithmetical. and geomancy, there are simple arithmetic for the abacus, compediums of history, Lerbal and medical hand books. The almanae is sold with each recurring new year and comes with predictions of the good and bad fortune attendoctavo volume, with its parti-colored imprint in red, black, green and yellow, and its curious pictures of the sage Confucius, Cheung T'in Sz, the secretary of heaven, forms for those who can real its well-ordered pages. They are not deficient in the soundest moral teachings. The Chinese copy books, like those of our own schools, are set with golden precepts, and the influence of literature, apart from the novels, many of which are condemned, is exerted for what is deemed best, if not for the individual, surely for the general welfare of the nation.

The Sunday school teacher was instructing



A DELICATE PROCESS. mother-of-pearl and the mantle of the animal is gently lifted. At the same time the images or pills are laid in two rows beneath the man-tel. The shell is then permitted to close. Finally, the mollusks are deposited in canals or pools, five or six inches apart, at depths of from two to five feet in lots of 5,090 to 50,000. In November the mussels are collected and opened. The animals are removed from the shells and the pellets or images are detached by a sharp knife. By this time they are fastened tightly to the inner surface of the shells and have become covered with a coating of nacre. The next process is to cut away the matrices of earth or lead about which the artificial pearls

The pearls formed about the earthen pellets are flat on the bottom and in shape are somewhat more than hemispheres. They have much of the luster and beauty of the real gems, and are sold at a rate so cheap as to be procurable by all who care to possess them. They are employed to a considerable extent by jewelers, who set them in tiaras and various ornaments. of female attire. Those made from images are employed as ornaments and amulets on the caps of children. A few shells are sent to mar-ket with the pearls adhering, for sale to the

curious or superstitious.

Another ingenious art practiced by the Chinese is that of "faking" pearls. It consists in peeling them, that is to say, depriving them of imporfect outer layors in order to make them are composed of alternate lavers of macre and animal tissue. The process referred to is very difficult, the tools employed being a sharp knife, various sorts of files, some pearl powder and a piece of leather. To make the final polish a particular kind of leaf is utilized. The pearly coats are extremely hard and must be cut off piece by piece, the operator relying more on the sense of touch conveyed by the blade of the knife than on the sense of sight.

PEELING THE PEARLS. grains in weight are extremely scarce and

the center of necklaces.

Pearls are found in the shells of many kinds of mollusks. They occur in the common edible oyster, but are not of value. Very large white ones are occasionally obtained from the giant clam, which is the biggest known bivalve, but time. Not a bone remains of the rulers of ancient Greece or Rome. Some bones of Charlemagne are preserved in the Cathedral of Aix la. Chapelle. Not one of any of his contemporaries is known to be in existence. The remains of the Plantaganet kings and queens buried at Fontevrault Abbey were torn from their caskets and scattered to the four winds by the populace at the time of the French revolution.

until they drowned.

It is said that pearls of a vellowish color are sometimes obtained from the pearly nautilus. But the natives of the Sooloo Archipelago throw world, including the United States. These mollusks have yielded great numbers of valu-

weigh as much as fourteen pounds. The ut-most economy and skill are exercised in cutting pistol butt, two or three knife handles, a poker

WHAT CAUSES THE BEAUTIFUL HUES. It is a fact familiar enough that the beautiful iridescent hues of mother-of-pearl are due to the interruption of light by the wavy lines on its surface. Each of these lines is the edge of a ceeded in cutting grooves on steel at distances of 1-10,000th of an inch apart. The metal sur-

The shells of pearl oysters are commonly occupied by animals called by the fishermen "mess mates," which seem to live on friendly terms with the mollusks. These are orabs and mate retires within a hollow place near the hinge, and this cavity is called by the fishermen

Esting the soil makes me think of an old Missourian who came up into Nebraska to buy some land. He looked about with le looked about with leading eves on the different farms of my neighborhood until some of the agents wondered whether he had ever farmed. He replied, Yes, whether he had ever farmed. The solidary is a source of the agents wondered the soil for nigh onto thirty. The solidary is a source of the agents wondered the soil for nigh onto thirty. The solidary is a source of the soil makes me think of an old Missourian who came up into Nebraska to buy some German provinces have vast brewing establishments in all of their large cities. Solidary, fashing, crabbing, sailing. Solidary, fashing, fishing, crabbing, sailing. Solidary, for children. Some of the special tin the same way, fashing fishing, crabbing, sailing. Solidary, for children. Some of the special tin the same way, fashing, fishing, crabbing, sailing. Solidary, conting it to the shell by what is termed a solidary, large the middle of their large cities. Solidary, sailing. Solidary, conting it to the shell and the body of the object is between the shell and the body of the object is between the shell and the body of the object is between the shell and the body of the object is between the shell and the body of the object is between the shell and the body of the the middle of their large cities. Solidary, sailing. Solidary, large the middle of their large of the shell and the body of the the shell and the body of the middle of their large cities. Solidary, sailing. Solidary, large the shell and the body of the object is between the shell and the body of the object is between the shell and the body of the middle of their large cities. Solidary, large the middle of their large of the shell and the body of the middle of their large cities. Solidary, large the middle of their large cities. Solidary, large the middle of their large of the shell and the body of the middle of their large cities. Solidary, large the middle of their large cities. Solidary

How the Chinese Imitate Them by
Artificial Processes,
Artificial P

When Columbus visited some of the islands in

value comparatively speaking. They were first made fashionable by the Empress Eugenie. wife of Napoleon III. who possessed a famous necklace of them, which fetched \$20,000 at auction after the overthrow of the imperial dynasty. This did not include the single great pearl forming the snap, which was purchased by the Marquis of Bath for \$5,000. Mexico. Tahiti and Fiji supply the markets of the world with black pearls.

The most extraordinary yearl in the world.

The most extraordinary pearl in the world. according to Dr. Streeter, is known as the "Southern Cross." It is probably the most remarkable thing of its kind that nature has earth or lead about which the artificial pears have formed. Into the cavity thus made in each one is poured melted vellow resin, and the orifice is artfully covered over by a piece of mother-of-pearl.

The pearls formed about the earthen pellets

"Southern Cross." It is probably the most remarkable thing of its kind that nature has ever produced. So far as is known it occupies an absolutely unique position in the history of mother-of-pearl. It consists of a group of nine pearls of \$10 on every bale and \$1,000 on the hundred bales, besides my wine and cigar bill of nearly Seven of them compose the shaft, which measures an inch and a half in length, while the two arms of the cross are formed by one pearl on each side. All the pearls are of fine

nster.
This astonishing freak was discovered by man named Clark, while pearl fishing in west-ern Australia. He regarded it as a miracle and, entertaining a superstitious dread of it, he buried it. In 1874 it was dug up again, and since then it has changed hands many times.

Its value is set at \$50,000.

How it came about that these pearls were grouped together in such a manner no one has yet been able to explain satisfactorily. It has been suggested that a fragment of serrated seaweed may have got into the shell of the oyster, and that the succession of teeth along the margin of the frond may have caused the deposition of nacre at regular intervals, so as to form a string of pearls in a straight line. The cross was found in the shell of the mollusk, just as it was taken from its native element. without any possibility of its having been subjected to human manipulation.

pert in such matters purchased an old gold sees a priest, attended by acolytes, in the act of brooch m a small German town for \$20. In blessing a house prior to its adoption as a resi- that so much of his time as was not the center of it was what looked like a spherical dence. On these occasions Protestants are apt piece of hematite, which is an ore of iron. On to smile at what they are pleased to consider a donations more or less just to almost every one piece of hematite, which is an ore of iron. On examination it proved to be a superb black pearl weighing 77 grains. The outer coat had become faded by sunlight, but, when it was removed, one of the most beautiful gems of the most beautif fateful to the last degree. I do not know what their previous records may have been, but having observed their houses with passive curiosity ing observed their houses with passive curiosity for some years, I notice that they constantly change owners, while neighboring dwellings do not, and that their occupants are soon involved in disaster. For the sake of convenience I will designate these houses as A. B and C. In A during the last six years three persons have previous to occupation, nor did he die from an accident, nor from any malady caused by defective dramage. The greatest possible care was taken to insure the sanitary condition of handing him a light for a cigar had the charter that house, and its inmates were unaware of acter of a special extra. This went on for about any rumors in connection with it. I have said half a day, when he had an altercation with an sold to an officer, then in the prime of life and in perfect health. He resided in that house for offensiveness, knocked him over a couple of last year. Although B is situated in a fashionlast year. Although B is situated in a fashion-able quarter and is a bright and pleasant dwell-ing, it is but rarely occupied. It has not, within my knowledge here exempled for the said, "you have killed the waiter." within my knowledge, been occupied for more than twelve months at a stretch by any one swer. "Oh, well, charge him in the bill." of another kind. Although of tempting appear The chief sources of supply of mother-of-pearl shells are the Torres Straits and West Australian fisheries and the trade centers of Singapore and Macassar. Innumerable islands well as structurally improved, but hitherto am not superstitious, but in my humble opin-ion it would not be altogether unreasonable to employ a clergyman as an exorcising medium tention, and in some cases a cure has been effected. But unlucky houses, though possibly far more numerous, have escaped notice.

A Turkish Christmas at Chicago.

From the Chicago Tribune. very thin plate lying obliquely to the surface.

That the coloring is purely a matter of structure is proved by pouring a solution of gum arabic or isinglass over a piece of pearl and allowing it to harden. On being removed the sheet of but there were celebrations, sacrifices and serious distributions. fans were in demand, and iced drinks found isinglass or gum arabic having taken a perfect vices in honor of the day. At sunrise Hakky peculiar iridescence. The same optical phenomenon was imitated some years ago by John Barton, an officer of the British mint, who succeeded in cutting grooves on steel at distances of 1-10,000th of an inch apart. The metal surface thus treated displayed most brilliant sheep as a sacrifice on the alternation. ceeded in cutting grooves.

The metal surface thus treated displayed most brilliant colors. The idea was applied to the manufacture of buttons, which were stamped with steel dies that had such delicate lines engraved on the dies that had such del

lobster like crustaceans. On the West Australian on 35th street attended. Manager Levy was grounds each living oyster contains a soft much put out because the exposition authorities shelled brown crab about an inch in width. It would not, as he said, permit them to pass in is said to be poisonous. Elsewhere on the coast the crab's place is taken by two soft transparent looking lobsters, faintly tinted with red. One is three times as large as the other and looking lobsters, faintly tinted with red. One is three times as large as the other and looking lobsters, faintly tinted with red. One is three times as large as the other and looking lobsters, faintly tinted with red. One is three times as large as the other and looking lobsters, faintly tinted with red. One is three times as large as the other and looking lobsters. probably they are male and female. They are very good to eat. In the Sooloo Archipelago two lobsters are almost invariably found in cooked and eaten. After that the Turks went two lobsters are almost invariably found in each shell. When the latter is closed the mess about their business in the theater, the bazzari the side shows and restaurants.

The Mahomet Christmas, as it is called, marks hinge, and this cavity is called by the fishermen the "lobster's home."

It is supposed that these creatures perform the office of scavengers, clearing the shell of some of the foreign substances which drift into it and annoy the oyster. Such objects as the mollusk cannot get rid of it protects itself from by covering them with layers of nacre. It is in this way that pearls are formed. If the objects is hely early the shell and the body of the same rites will be observed. Priest Bairon will go up into the tower and pray, and while he is praying all the others will be preparing them services in the mosque.

The Brewer Found out That the Vermont From the New York Tribune.
"It once cost me just \$1,000, besides the

on 61 cents as the price.
"I ordered another bottle of wine. Again he To place these nuclei inside of the mussels is a process of no little delicacy. The shell is usually opened with a small instrument of mother-of-pearl and the mantle of the animal is gently lifted. At the same time the images or pills are laid in two rows beneath the manof a cent.

cents, he replied.
"I argued and threatened not to take them at

"CHARGE HIM IN THE BILL." How an Old Baron Wanted to Settle for

from the Philadelphia Times.

It was in the days when oil was first struck in Pennsylvania that one lucky possessor of some valuable land sold it at an excellent bargain. He had long had a desire to visit Europe, and as his present means enabled him to gratify his brain and nerves play their parts calmly and Paine's celery compound is unquestionably the wish, it was not long before he was on one harmoniously; that drives the poison germs of greatest remedy of modern times. It is abreast of of the ocean lines ploughing his way to the old deep-scated disease from the blood; that gives tone the most recent medical thought and investigation

He did England and Ireland in first-class style, acquiring a fund of experience from contact with landlords and others that was certainly valuable, if only for what it cost him to acquire it. Learning what he did at the price among those who spoke his own language, it made him in a measure curious to see how the counterparts of these gentry would treat him in sunny France and Italy. The few inquiries From the Journal of the Society of Arts. Italian hosts were any less frugal or exacting various fruits and the shells of nuts are cleaned, than those of the British kingdom, so that he dried and carved into organization of the most

Whether he was right or wrong in thus as ried him through Paris and other of the prin two years, and died there, somewhat suddenly, trunks and down stairs. In a moment up

"Killed him, did I?" was the surprised an-

From a Chamberlain (S. D.) Letter.
West of here, in the ceded Sioux lands, is a genuine female cowboy. Her name is Gertrude Petan, and she is eighteen years of age. Upon her parents removing to the ceded lands she accompanied them, and has since remained with them at their new home on Bull creek, in Pratt county. Her father invested in about 300 head of cattle. As her only grown brother works on an adjoining ranch the duty devolves upon her to take care of the cattle owned by her father. She does not simply take the cattle to the range and leave them there, but remains with them all day, and takes care of them as well as the cattle must be kept moving in order to feed good all day. Frequently some of the cattle become mired in the mud along the streams where they graze, and then comes the hardest part of her work. She must rescue the lariat to the horns of the cattle with the end of the rope securely fastened to the horn of her saddle. Then a strong, steady pull by her pony draws the imprisoned cattle to a place of safety on dry ground. The young lady has been named the "Lady Cowboy" by the cowboys in that section. She dresses in the fashion providing among the prevailing among the cowboys. She wears a wide-brimmed white felt hat, long gauntlet

From the Indianapolis Journal.

Mr. Wickwire—"How's this? Aren't we going to have any dinner today?" Mrs. Wickwire-"I guess not. That over the way has bought such a lovely new bonnet that I just haven't got a bit of appe-



ant attacked you with malice prepense?"

Client—"I dunno, sah. He might 'er had one

SICKNESS IS SIN.

Rev. Father A. Ouellet Speaks for the Public's Benefit.



and infectious diseases has always been of the rheumatic gout from January 5 till the middle of

most vital importance.

enough to kill us; but while the body is robust we and strong as I was ten years ago. germs gain lodgment and the power of doing fact, I have not been one single day prevented

printed above, is one of the most popular and derful efficacy of that marvellous medicine. greatly respected priests in the lower provinces. "As a blood purifier it has no equal, and its bene His parish is in New Brunswick.

ern remedy first prescribed by Prof. Phelps of Dart- to advise sick persons to give Paine's celety commouth, the remedy that gives proper nourishment pound a fair trial in the various aliments for which to ill-fed nerves; that procures the sleep that makes it is recommended." to the system, and consequent buoyancy of spirit concerning dyspepsia, billousness, liver complaint, and happiness. He writes:

"Of Paine's celery compound I can speak from ous diseases.

CHINESE THRIFT.

dried and carved into ornaments of the most graceful kind. Among the stones used are the olive, plum, peach and cherry, and of the shells d the walnut and cocoanut. The stones are colstandard of size, proportion, hardness and heat as not to crack or sprout, and are then and hands it over to his boys or apprentices. These work with great rapidity and soon block out the design, cutting through the hard ligneous tissue, and then extract the kernel. A second treatment now takes place to dry the interior of the shell, as well as to prevent the fine lining of the interior from undergoing decomposition. This completed the designer sketches a second outline and also indicates by his pendid of the designer sketches a second outline and also indicates by his pendid or the broad research. cil or brush where the surface is to be manip-ulated, made into leaf work or arabesque, or be then does the finishing touches, after which the assistants clean, polish and bil or wax the per-fected carving. The stones are sold in this shape to quite a large extent, but more largely in other forms. Among these may be menthe fame of the carver. Some may be bought as low as 5d. apiece; others command as high as 8s. and 13s. each. The average price is 1s. 3d. a stone, with a handsome discount for pur-

chases in quantity.

The carvings display-great variety and beauty. The carvings displaygreat variety and beauty. One class represents bunches of flowers and leaves, in which pistils, stamens and tendrils are accurately executed. Similar to these are fruits and flowers and flowers and leaves. A second class is composed of carvings of birds, reptiles and higher animals. The dragon, griffin, stork, horse, lion, tiger, camel, elephant and bull are the favorite figures. A canon in Chinese carving is to reproduce only those animals which have been defined and those menis not uncommon to find eight, nine and ten characters in different attitudes and costumes. they from local conventionalism. Nevertheless,

The oddest things to be seen in the streets of tect them from the heat of the sun. We can even see an umbrella fastened over their heads ant; the look was a mixture of surprise

woman's nose veil; but the most stylish and altogether effective are of netting drawn over a tions, has one plague—the plague of flies. Flies of all sizes, from the least up to the enermous blue bottle, are everywhere. Most parts of his body the horse can himself protect if not deprived of his tail, but his eyes he cannot, and these delicate organs are special objects of attack by the fly tribe. It is the least a man can

road, in addition to its present three through trains, will place in daily service, commencing Sunday, July 9th, another express train to Chicago, leaving Washington at 8:40 p.m. and running via Pittsburg and Akron, Ohio. This

infectants and deodorizers as on fortifying the weeks I could not move along without help. I then began to take Paine's celery compound ac-We all encounter every day disease germs cording to prescription, and today I am as fleshy throw them off; it's only when the system is suffi- "I do not say that I am radically cured as yet of ciently weakened and depressed that these deadly my gout, but the attacks are much less frequent, in

from attending to my usual work since that time. Rev. A. Onellet, an excellent likeness of whom is I therefore take pleasure in certifying to the won-

ficial influence on the digestive system cannot be Like thousands of others he tried the great mod-questioned. In view of the facts I do not hesitate

neuralgia, rheumatism, kidney troubles and nerv

TACTICS OF GERMAN SOCIALISTS. Even Nut Shells and Fruit Stones Are Put Women as Whippers-in and Other Volun-

Berlin Correspondent London Daily News.

the party leaders. Even last evening they distributed 100,000 pamphlets in Berlin. As a proof of their admirable organization I may

1887, as well as in 1890, he only won at the sec

other parties.

The liberals and radicals, as well as the conservatives, had raised a whole army of men, who endeavored to prevail upon the indifferent ones with a persuasion which, in some instances, touched upon coercion. The radicals, whose stronghold was Berlin up to a few years ago, possess, in the great number of radical clubs and associations, a strong and lasting organization, around which the new ephemeral or-

however, was more difficult, and that party must have spent much money to carry on such an extensive propaganda.

Among those who supported the conservatives as volunteers were many students of the university. At the central office of the party the portrait of the candidate, Prof. Wagner, was to be seen richly draped, but the wicked social democrate had during the night pasted pamphlets on each side of the picture and so well that one could scarcely get them off again.

From the New York Times.

Women who meet each other in street cars seem to forget straightway that any one else is ing the most of the accident. The space they occupied would essily have accommodated four people, but they did not know that, nor did they seem to care. At 34th street a little woman with a big bundle got into the car. She looked

strap and stood.

Exactly opposite the two friends sat an elderly woman erect, prim and severe. Her whole aspect vas uncompromising. In her right hand she held a neatly folded umbrella. She looked at the two in conversation, then at the timid one who held herself up by the strap. Her firm mouth grew a trifle firmer. She lifted slap on the side of her leg. The woman jumped and hastily capped her hand on the place where the blov fell. She looked at her assail-

without surprise, but a veil gives to the noble beast a dandvish look that is very droll. of these veils, belonging to fine saddles, are mere fringes of fine strips of leather that hang before the eyes; others are pieces of mosquito netting drawn tightly back and fastened like a "Imbrella, "an give that woman a seat."

The injured me hestiated: "Set along, I tell ye," persisted the arbiter. "Ef ye don't I'll hit ye agin," and she raised the umbrella threateningly. Then the unfailing feminine resert of it jurid dignity came to the woman who had been hit. She arose, saying: "The lady can havemy seat," and walked out of the with the umbells looked disappointed.

